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SHANGHAI BRITISH CHAM-
BER OF COMMERCE.UNIFICATION OF CHAMBERS.
ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

The annual general meeting of the
British Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai,
was held on March 20th, at the Palace
Hotel.

After the notice convening the meeting,
The Chairman said, *inter alia*:—What
was the Chamber founded primarily to
do? Surely it was primarily to found a
Society which should solidify British
interests in the Far East. Great and
vigorous as these interests were when war
started they suffered from one very con-
siderable weakness. They were too in-
dividualistic. The same was true of the
interests of Great Britain and the Em-
pire as a whole. There was too little
co-operation. Neither politically nor
economically were we properly knit
together, as the first few months of the
war unquestionably showed. In Great
Britain and the Empire as a whole that
is all changed now and out here in China
things have changed too. British inter-
ests have been solidified in a way both
new and striking—and to a very great
extent it has been this Chamber which
has done this. Let me particularize.

In the last month of 1917 and during
1918 British Chambers of Commerce have
been founded at Chungking, Amoy, Chin-
kiang and Tsinanfu, while the number of
affiliated Chambers now totals fifteen.
Not only have our ideas fructified in
them: in certain cases it was at our
suggestion that these Chambers were
brought into existence. Moreover, last
summer, to be precise on July 22nd, we
suggested to these Chambers that the time
had arrived when it would be advantage-
ous to hold an annual conference in
Shanghai at which representatives of
each of the British Chambers in China
should assemble to discuss matters of
importance to the welfare of British
Trade in China.

The idea was sympathetically received,
and while it has not yet taken practical
form, it is, I trust, certainly not going
to be allowed to die. Of the value of such
a Conference there can be no two opinions.
Morally and practically it would do much
to weld British interests in China to-
gether. To-day is the day of big organiza-
tions, big ideas and big schemes. An
annual conference of all British Chambers
in China would, in my opinion, be a fine
thing and we have already travelled so
far towards its realization both possible
and desirable.

Let me turn to the question of enemy
reparation and *post bellum* trade, both
of which illustrate what I am trying to
make clear—the part played by this
Chamber in solidifying British interests.
You will remember that on December 21st,
1917, a joint letter from the Chamber and
the China Association was sent to the
Consul General expressing the view that
the only really effective method of putting
a stop to enemy trade was the internment
or deportation without further delay of
all male enemy subjects and the liquida-
tion of their businesses. In December
last the Committee sent a strongly worded
cable to the London Chamber of Com-
merce requesting them to do their utmost
in securing immediate repatriation, and
this, amongst other steps, had the desired
effect. The majority of German residents
in China are now on the high seas, the
seas which they spared no pains to pollute
with every imaginable crime.

And just as the Chamber has been
largely instrumental in driving them out
of this country, so too has it been instru-
mental in destroying their trade.

Early in January, a year ago, you will
remember, information reached the Cham-
ber from official sources to the effect that
in various ways and through various
agents the enemy was endeavouring to
accumulate stocks of raw material for
delivery immediately after the War.
Success in this direction would unques-
tionably not only have helped the enemy
to prolong the War by giving him the
secret satisfaction of knowing that sup-
plies of raw material had been secured
for post-war purposes, and that there-
fore there need be no hurry to make peace,
but would also have been a menace to
ourselves as a business community.

Every member of the Chamber was
accordingly circled forthwith and a
similar step was taken again in May last;
the result being that the enemy's efforts
in this direction came under the strictest
and the widest possible surveillance.
(Applause.)

Defeated in respect of raw materials,
they have been defeated also in respect of
finance. In October last we took up the
question of the German Bank, and on
November 1st addressed a letter to the
Consular authorities for despatch to
Peking. The reply which was received
showed that if the liquidation of the
Bank had been proceeding, it was not
proceeding with the rapidity and despatch
which everybody desired. H.M. Minister
was doing his utmost in the matter.
Since then events have moved far more
quickly and I think we can, without
flattering ourselves, say that our repre-
sentations to Sir John Jordan helped to
strengthen his hands in the matter.

POST BELLUM TRADE.
Next, as to the very important question
of the enemy's pre-war connections with
the China market—more particularly the
Pisco Goods market—in respect of which
we have taken a strong stand. Early this
month you were notified that, as a result
of discussion of the subject of *post bellum*
trade, the following resolution had been
passed by the Trade Mark sub-committee
and approved by the general committee:
"That this Committee is strongly in
favour of steps being taken to prevent the
further use in the China market of enemy
"chops," or of "chops" which though owned
by British firms have hitherto been
distributed by, or associated with, enemy
firms."

This resolution has been sent to all the
principal British Chambers of Commerce
in China, the intention being, since we
have received their approval, to despatch

it also to Bradford and Manchester. We
shall thus be in a position to present a
united front and to prove to all that
Britons in China are determined to have
nothing whatever to do with the Hun, at
least until such time as a resumption of
business dealings with him is stated by
H.M. Government to be in the interests
of Great Britain and the Empire. Even
then the policy of this Chamber will, I
trust, be to restrict relations with Ger-
mans to the narrowest possible limits. In
our day there can be no question of
friendship with Germans, and where
friendship is impossible mutual respect
and mutual confidence, the very basis of
trade as British understand it, are im-
possible.

ANGLO-CHINESE CO-OPERATION.

Signs are not wanting that the younger
generation of Chinese business men, who
have absorbed Western ideas either in the
many schools provided for them in China
itself, or by actual study in England or
America, are at last beginning to realize
that an expensive education is something
to be made use of.

Foreigners in China have for long seen
that it was impossible for this country
to do herself justice so long as those in
authority persisted in clinging to their
old conservative business methods of
"laissez faire." Trade in methods and
materials, which should have been possible
years ago, still hangs fire because of the
absurd and unworkable provisions which
hedge around any development of this
nature.

Now, however, that the younger genera-
tion are coming along to put into prac-
tice the precepts taught them in a West-
ern education, one begins to see evidences
of real improvement. The majority of
these returned students realize, I think,
that it is impossible to Westernize every-
thing by a stroke of the pen. They are
willing, even anxious, that the foreigner
whose education they have so recently
imbibed should co-operate with them in
putting China's house in order.

In the main, this question of co-opera-
tion assistance must be left to the in-
dividual heads of business concerns in
East, who will have to decide for them-
selves in what way they can best help
along the movement which must be for
the ultimate benefit of both. This Cham-
ber, however, is naturally deeply interest-
ed in any movement which makes for
improvement of our relations with the
Chinese, and they can therefore rely on
our whole-hearted support in such
matters.

ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

This brings me to another side of the
policy of co-operation. Members are
aware that for the past eighteen months
to two years every effort has been made
by our Committee to get into closer
touch with our American friends out
here. We recognize, as indeed all think-
ing men must, that there is more to be
gained by the active co-operation of
American and British merchants in
China than by pursuing the old policy
of everyone for himself and the devil
take the hindmost.

It is not for a moment to be supposed
that they join us or we join them for
philanthropic purposes—none of us are
here for the good of the world, but
we do hope to retire some day with
sufficient capital to enable us to enjoy a
few years' rest in the old country, be it
the United Kingdom or America.

This does not mean that we cannot work
together, however. We can and should do
so.

Are we now going to drift apart again?
I say "no," and I am confident that most,
if not all, right-thinking men in this
community will say the same. Differences
will continue to exist. We cannot always
hope to see eye to eye, but I say this
with confidence, these differences are not,
and should never be allowed to become so
wide that we cannot work together har-
moniously to develop this country, which
now awaits our assistance, along the right
lines to Progress and Prosperity.

His speech concluded, the Chairman
then moved the adoption of the report
and accounts. This was seconded by
A. W. Burkill, and carried unanimously.
The following were elected to serve on
the General Committee during the com-
ing year:—A. W. Burkill, H. E. Arnold,
A. Brooke-Smith, G. T. Edkins, H. H.
Gardner, A. Howard, L. W. Hutton,
C. G. Humphreys, H. C. Jones, E. O.
Richards, H. G. Simms, and
A. I. D. Stewart.

Mr. H. H. Fox, H.M. Counselor of
Legation, said the assistance of the Cham-
ber had been of incalculable value to the
Tariff Revision Commission.

A NOTE ON TWO IMPORTANT
FACTS.

To a reflecting mind two items of news,
published recently, were of the utmost
significance. The first was the official
announcement that Major-General Sir
W. S. Brancker, K.C.B., had resigned his
highly important post of Master-General
of Personnel of the Air Ministry to take
up an appointment in connection with
civil flying; and the second was that a
British pilot, Capt. Lang, had beaten the
world's record in an aeroplane by
ascending nearly six miles.
The two facts, although appar-
ently having no relationship with each
other, are really linked in the same chain.
The primary fact, which emerges from
even a superficial study of the two
announcements, is that the British nation
is determined to add the air to the im-
posing list of conquests which it has
already achieved. Enterprising and daring
are the qualities which have moulded and
built up the Empire on which it is our
pride to boast that the sun never sets.
Those characteristics are going to make
us supreme in the air. The spirit of
that gallant airman, Capt. Lang, is what
has made Britain on the land and on the
sea, and is now putting her at the
van of the nations in the air; while the
(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE CLUB AS A BUSINESS
ADDRESS.TROUBLE OVER THE SERVICE OF
A WRIT.

In a case being heard before His
Honour Judge Sir Haviland de Saus-
marez, an interesting point with regard
to the service of summonses was the chief
subject of discussion on the first day.

Mr. H. P. Wilkinson appeared on
behalf of the plaintiffs, the Shanghai
Sharebrokers Association, in an action
brought by them against Mr. J. A. Hayes.
The defendant was represented by Mr.
Duncan McNeill.

It appears that the writ was served
upon the plaintiff at the Shanghai Club
and he refused to accept service, telling
the officer of the Court to serve it upon
his Counsel. Mr. McNeill did not receive
a copy of the writ.

Mr. Wilkinson: Service can be either
on the defendant or his Counsel.

His Lordship: Yes, on the defendant
if you like, but it is usually a matter of
courtesy between practitioners.

Mr. McNeill: I think your Lordship
will agree with me that the Court by
reason of the fact that it is a social Club
does not wish that officers of the Court
should enter a Club for the purpose of
serving writs. Members can be served as
well outside as inside.

His Lordship: As you know quite well,
in every social club in London you are
not supposed to do business in that club,
or to give it as your business address. It
is a matter for the club to arrange itself.

I don't say that should be done, but I
cannot let an officer of the Court go
hanging about, as happened on one occa-
sion. The usher of the Court, who was an
old soldier just come back and not parti-
cularly strong, was engaged kicking his
heels on the steps of the Shanghai Club
through some member who thought he
had got too much to do with his time.
Well, if that is the sort of thing that
happens, the Court will not give any
assistance. I say nothing about the Club.

Mr. Wilkinson then explained that he
did not get Mr. McNeill's letter offering
to accept the writ until March 15th,
whereas the writ was issued on March
11th. Counsel, dealing with the question
of the Club, described it as an "ex-
change," as well as a social Club. He
looked up for all possible addresses of
Mr. Hayes and could find nothing except
the Club.

Mr. McNeill said that his client was not
served until March 13th. His friend,
Mr. Wilkinson, met him in the Club on
that day and asked for discovery of docu-
ments.

It was subsequently agreed that defen-
dant, having named the place where
service was to be made, was *bona fide* of
the opinion that he would not be wise in
taking the document personally, and that
he intended no discourtesy to the officer
of the Court. This point being settled
Mr. McNeill agreed to being improperly
served with the writ.

Before rising, his Lordship said he
thought, as there had been a certain
amount of heat in regard to the matter
of service, that he ought to say a few
words to indicate the attitude which the
Court took up on the question of serving
a defendant in the Shanghai Club.

He said:—"We have no wish in the
least in this Court to inconvenience
members of the Shanghai Club, but I find
—it has been brought to my attention—
before—that the Shanghai Club is used
as a business address, and very often it
is impossible to find any other. I am
quite prepared to deal with the matter
officially if anything can be done to
obviate matters, but I think probably
that would be very difficult. I mean to
say in the way of arranging for service on
some officer of the Club who would under-
take to deliver these things; but unless
that is done I cannot interfere myself.
But I hope that in so far as it is possible,
Counsel—most Counsel are members of
that Club as well, and will therefore ap-
preciate the desirability of it will make
such arrangements as will avoid the un-
pleasantness which it must be for an
officer of the Court to go into the Shang-
hai Club and for the Court to have to
interfere in the way it has been called
upon to do to-day.

Mr. McNeill: Will your Lordship allow
me to say that I will bring the matter to
the notice of the Committee of the Shang-
hai Club, who, I feel sure, will do every-
thing possible.

His Lordship: Yes, I am sure that they
will. Mr. McNeill, but my object is that
the necessary work of procedure of the
Court should not interfere with the en-
joyment of the Shanghai Club as a place
for social meeting.

Mr. McNeill: There is already an ar-
rangement as regards jury notices.
His Lordship: I know, but the rules
are not the same as regards jury. Jury
summonses, if necessary, can be posted,
but that is not always satisfactory.

fact that one of the leading organizers
of war has seen fit to relinquish an
important career that had yet only half
run its course in order to identify him-
self with civil flying, indicates what a
splendid new era of commercial prosper-
ity is open to Great Britain. Never did
an epoch-making scheme of commerce
start in more propitious circumstances
than appear to obtain for the aerial transport
undertakings of the British Empire
when they commence operations. Not
only have British manufacturers, design-
ers, and mechanics proved that they need
fear no rival in ingenuity and solid work-
manship, but the "personal" which is
ready to fly the machines all over the
world stands in a class of its own in the
possession of those qualities which make
the finest airman.

A. D. C.

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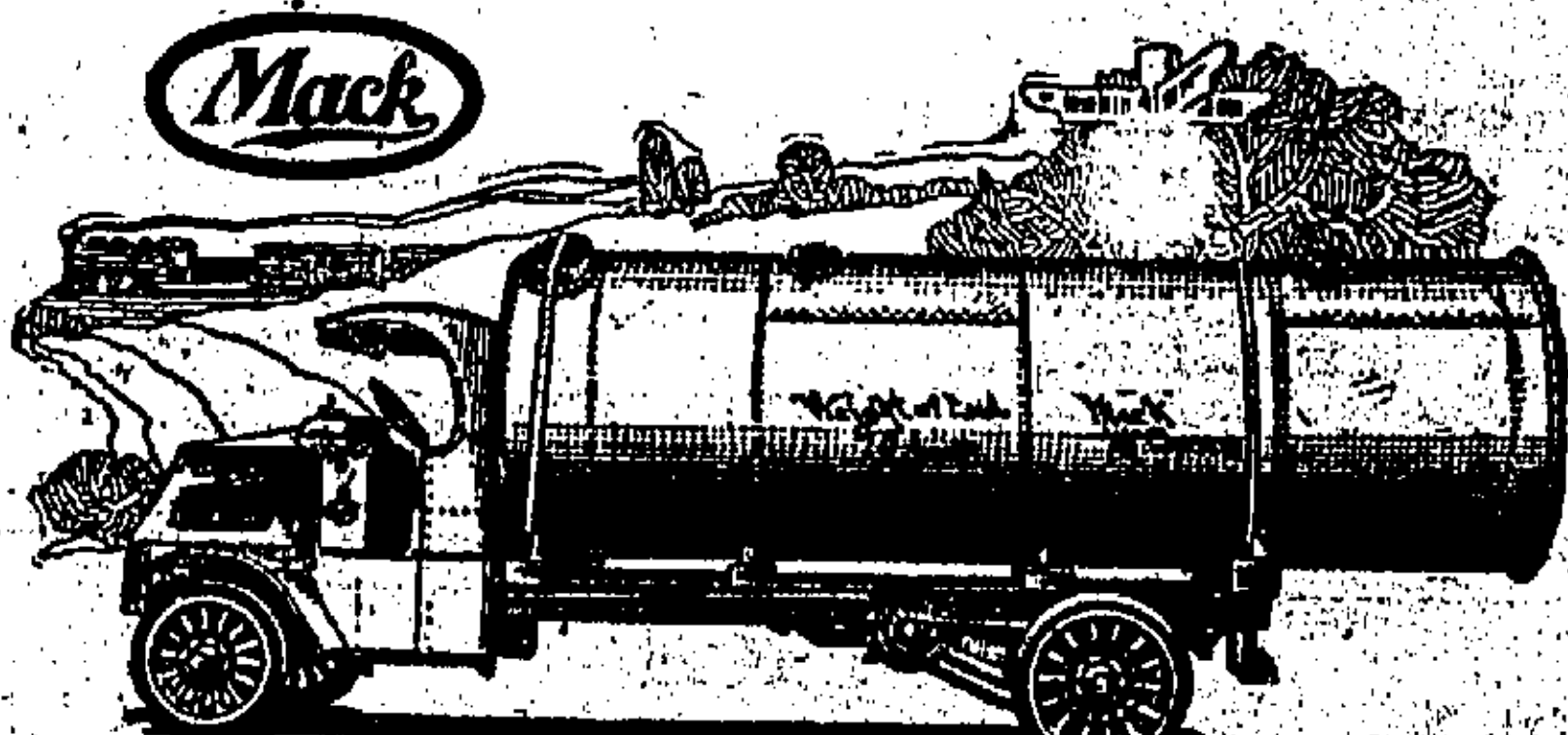
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THE CITY HALL.

STATEMENT ON GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE

INTERESTING HISTORICAL REVIEW.

An important and interesting statement, covering the history of the City Hall, its present position, and the Government's attitude towards it, in relation to the proposal to replace it by a new one as a War Memorial, was made at the annual meeting of the shareholders in and subscribers to the City Hall, yesterday afternoon. The Hon. Mr. D. Landale presided and was supported by Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. Donnan Fuller (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, as presented, I would like to read a few extracts from the minutes of meetings held in the past in connection with this City Hall, for I think, in view of the proposal to replace this building by a new one as a War Memorial, it is desirable that some of the history and the present position of the City Hall should be understood by the community.

The following are some notes extracted from various records:—

In the year 1861 a meeting was held at the Hongkong Club to consider a proposal for the erection of a building for purposes of public amusement in Hongkong. At this meeting, which was well attended, Mr. C. W. Murray was the Chairman and he told those present that the Government had offered a piece of ground on the west side of the Parade-ground upon part of which the Harbour Master's Office then stood, provided that the Harbour Master's Office was rebuilt upon another site. It was proposed that the necessary funds should be raised by the issue of shares representing one hundred dollars each.

A provisional Committee (consisting of Mr. Murray, Mr. Pollard and Mr. Owen) was appointed to obtain a site and to collect funds. They had power to add to their number, and did so by associating with themselves a merchant (A. Turing) a banker (H. Noble), and a member of the Government (W. H. Bennie).

Nothing appears to have been done publicly after that meeting until the 31st December, 1863, when the Provisional Committee published a circular which sets out:—(1) that an application for the site previously referred to had, with the consent of the military authorities, been forwarded by the local Government to the Secretary of State for the Colonies; (2) the space that would be at the Committee's disposal; (3) the urgency of the want that existed; (4) an application for funds.

In May, 1864, another public meeting was held at the Club, convoked by Mr. Murray for the Committee, and at the meeting it was announced that \$15,000 had been collected, that the Committee proposed to add \$35,000 by means of shares, and that Mr. Jardine had offered \$50,000 at very low interest on condition that the former sum be made up. Resolutions were passed:—(1) That the retiring Committee be re-elected with power to add to their number and to supply vacancies, and authorising them to take all necessary measures for the completion of the undertaking; (2) that the Committee be authorised to consider the proposal of Government as to the site and the rebuilding of the Harbour Master's Office apart from the City Hall and to execute the necessary works; (3) that the further funds required should be raised by shares of \$100 each, the liability of shareholders to be limited to the amount of their shares; (4) that the \$50,000 worth of shares belonging to Mr. Jardine should be preferential and bear 5 per cent. interest, etc.; (5) that the Committee be authorised to arrange for plans and estimates; (6) that the Committee be authorised to make terms with the Chamber of Commerce and to reserve free accommodation for the Libraries of the Morrison and Royal Asiatic Societies and of the London Mission. Funds were received by Mr. Murray on account of shares, and the latter was issued to the public.

A public meeting was held at the Club House on the 29th August, 1865, at which it was decided to accept Ash's tender and to proceed with the building at once. The foundation stone was laid by the Governor on the 23rd February, 1867. The building Committee published their report on the 26th June, 1869, and a meeting was called for the 28th June, 1869, at which the report was adopted and the accounts passed. At this meeting a new Committee was elected consisting of Messrs. Kewick, Gibb, Pollard, Kresser, Berwick, Bowett and Holland.

The following extracts from the reports of meetings held on the 28th June, 1869, and 29th July, 1870, give particulars of the completion of the building and the steps taken to provide the necessary funds for that purpose:—

28th June, 1869.—“At that meeting the members of the building Committee, having accomplished the work entrusted to them, resigned their functions, and a new Committee of Management was thereupon elected for the purpose of taking over and providing for the future maintenance of the building and of carrying out the objects of the institution. Full powers were given them to make such rules and regulations as they might deem requisite and proper for that purpose, such rules and regulations to be submitted for the approval of the shareholders and subscribers at a general meeting.

For many reasons it was deemed advisable that the Committee of Management should be elected annually at a general meeting to be held as soon as possible after the 30th June each year, and that a report and statement of accounts should be submitted annually by the retiring Committee. The shareholders were thus enabled to maintain an effective control over the management.

29th July, 1870.—“The Chairman said that the chief event of the year had been the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and it was with great gratification that the Committee had been able, with no mean exertions, to get the building ready for his reception. Unfortunately, considerable expense had been incurred. They had applied to the Government for a grant in aid, and they were good enough to give them \$10,000, which went a certain way towards defraying expenses, but did not do so entirely. There was thus a deficiency, but it was right to state that if they had not had the \$10,000 they would probably not have had the building at all. How to meet the deficiency, which amounted to close on \$10,000, he scarcely knew. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. were good enough to give a very large portion. However, he hoped by representing the case to the Governor they might get more assistance. Should they do so, they must repay the \$7,000 remaining to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and then the City Hall would be perfectly free. By being economical they might keep it going after that. He did not suppose that the shareholders, when they took their shares, did so with any idea of getting a dividend. At any rate they were not likely to do so for some years at all events. But they might fairly look to meet the expenditure in the ordinary way, by rent of rooms, theatre, etc.

Their position was not so desperate as the Chairman of the Victoria Library had hinted. The Museum could not yet boast of many contributions, but they had had two valuable ones lately, which, no doubt, would form the nucleus of a collection, to which, he hoped, every gentleman would try to add. By this means they might have a museum which would be interesting to the whole Colony.

At the time of the Praya Reclamation Scheme in 1880 the Committee of the City Hall considered that the shareholders were entitled to the benefit of the scheme as regarded that portion of the reclamation which abutted on the ground on which the City Hall was built. The Government resisted this claim, and the Committee accordingly submitted a case to Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., to advise as to whether their contention was sound or not. The result appears in the minutes of a Committee meeting held on the 21st May, 1890, as follows:—

The Chairman stated that, in accordance with the resolution come to at the last meeting, he had had a case stated for the opinion of Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., as to the position of the Committee with respect to the Praya Reclamation Ordinance and Mr. Francis had given his opinion, which the Chairman then proceeded to read.

After reading the opinion, the Chairman said that, as the Committee would see, Mr. Francis' opinion was that the holders of Marine Lot No. 83, the ground upon which the City Hall stands, were in the same position as other Marine Lot holders and were undoubtedly entitled to enter into the agreement with the Government provided for by the Ordinance. The Chairman suggested that a letter should be sent to the Acting Colonial Secretary asking why the Lessees of Marine Lot No. 83 had not been included in the Schedule of Marine holders under the Ordinance. This was agreed to by the Committee, and the Chairman was also requested by the Committee to see His Excellency the Administrator before sending in the official letter to the Colonial

Secretary so as to explain to him personally the position. What transpired after this appears from the minutes of a Committee meeting held on the 1st August, 1890.

The Chairman having stated that, in accordance with the resolution come to at the last meeting, he had communicated with the Acting Colonial Secretary, the Acting Secretary, by direction of the Chairman, read to the Committee a letter addressed to the Acting Colonial Secretary on the 22nd of last month, in which it was stated that His Excellency had been advised that the omission of the City Hall from the schedule referred to in Section 7 of the Reclamation Ordinance was intentional, and that the trustees of the City Hall had no rights to any land beyond the boundaries fixed in their lease.

The Chairman informed the Committee that under his instructions the Acting Secretary had examined the Crown Lease of Marine Lot No. 82 and compared it with the Crown leases of other Marine Lots with a view to ascertaining if there was any difference between the descriptive words in the lease of Marine Lot No. 82 and those used in leases of other Marine Lots, and he read to the Committee a letter he had received from the Acting Secretary on the 23rd day of July, 1890, pointing out certain differences which did exist in the descriptive words used in the Crown Lease of Marine Lot No. 82 and those used in the leases of other Marine Lots. The Chairman said that on receipt of this letter he had forwarded it and the other papers to Mr. Francis, Q.C., with a request that he would, with special reference to the words used in the Crown Lease of Marine Lot No. 82, reconsider the case that had been submitted to him. The Chairman then read to the Committee a letter he had received from Mr. Francis on the 28th day of July, 1890, in which he gave it as his opinion that the descriptive words used in the Crown Lease of Marine Lot No. 82 made no difference, and he confirmed his previous opinion that the holders of Marine Lot No. 82 were in the same position as other Marine Lot holders, and were entitled to enter into agreement with the Government provided for by the Reclamation Ordinance. Mr. Francis went on to advise that an application should be made to the Supreme Court to restrain the Government contractor by injunction from filling up the bed of the sea in front of the City Hall.

The Chairman proposed that this advice of Mr. Francis should be at once acted upon, which proposition was unanimously agreed to by the Committee, and the Acting Secretary was directed to put himself in communication with Mr. Francis and to take the necessary steps to bring the matter before the Court as soon as possible.

Extract from Chairman's speech at Meeting of the Shareholders and Subscribers to the City Hall, on 28th December, 1891:—

That the City Hall, which was opened in 1869, has fulfilled the principal objects of its founders in providing a suitable place of resort, entertainment, and convenience for many public purposes is evident, but the revenue from it has not been what had been hoped for, and it is to be regretted that we seem likely to be exposed to considerable legal expense in consequence of the assumption by the Government of the foreshore rights of the property. It will be within the recollection of all present that the Committee felt it incumbent upon them to advance a claim upon the foreshore which is now in course of reclamation. It had been a matter of some surprise that no communication whatever was made to the City Hall Committee in reference to the reclamation, as the property is held like any other Marine Lot, and they had no option but to commence a suit in the name of the only one of the Crown Lessees still resident in Hongkong.

As stated in the report, an application for an injunction to restrain the Government from proceeding with the reclamation was refused, stating, however, that if the City Hall had suffered it could be settled by monetary compensation, and the matter has been allowed to stand over, but will engage early attention. Marine Lot No. 82 is entitled to the same benefits under the Ordinance as are conferred on the other Marine Lots, and we consider that it should have been included in Section 7 of the Schedule published in the Gazette on the 7th July, 1889. There is no record of any further action being taken to obtain compensation from the Government.

The City Hall Register of shares contains the names of holders of 216 shares of \$100 each, and the preference shares subscribed for by the late Sir Robert Jardine to the value of \$50,000—now held by his son, the present Sir Robert Jardine.

Of the holders of the ordinary shares there are, as far as I can ascertain, only Sir Paul Chater, who took over Messrs. Douglas LaPraik & Co.'s and Messrs. Turner & Co.'s shares, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., and the late Mr. Arthur Sassoon, either here or now represented here.

It should not, therefore, be difficult to obtain the sanction of the shareholders to deal with this building.

And now I should like to say a few words regarding the Government's attitude in the past towards this City Hall. As you will see from the records I have just read to you, the Government in 1869 voted a sum of \$10,000, to assist in completing the building, and an annual grant of \$1,800 has been made to the Committee by the Government for the Librarian and Curator of the Museum. The Government have not assisted the City Hall, as far as I can ascertain, in any other way whatever, and in 1890, as you have just heard, they would not concede to the City Hall the very valuable reclamation rights, which to-day are worth about \$2,500,000 to \$3,000,000.

In almost every city in the world the provision of public buildings of this kind is regarded as a Municipal duty, and while I am sure the community would be quite willing to subscribe towards the rebuilding of the City Hall, if such scheme is acceptable as the Colony's War Memorial, there is no doubt that a large portion of the cost should fall upon public funds, and it is to be hoped that the Government here and the various Government Departments at Home, who will have to be consulted, will recognise the debt they owe to this place and the duty they have to perform for the future.

This building has served its purpose for fifty years, and, in considering the replacement of it by a more modern structure, a large view of the future, extending over at least another fifty years if not much longer, should be taken. I know of no better or more useful War Memorial in which all classes, creeds and nationalities in this community can better unite, than in providing a building to contain a large museum as a repository of interesting objects of art, natural history and modern science of any description; a really good library; and suitable assembly rooms with a theatre attached, unless separately provided.

The only alternative suggestion made at the meeting of the Chinese section of the War Memorial Committee was that of a further endowment of the University. I think it would be difficult to turn such endowment into a lasting War Memorial, and surely the provision of a proper museum and library would be of equally instructive value and reach a very much larger number of the community.

Last year the museum, such as it is, was visited by 78,907 Chinese and 8,543 others; and the library by 5,324 Chinese and 11,485 others—a total of 104,259 persons. Improve these institutions and make them worthy of Hongkong, and more like similar institutions in Great Britain or America, and ten times that number of people will visit them every year.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock.

There being no further business, the meeting concluded.

APPLICATION FOR A RE-HEARING.

A few days ago a Chinese was sentenced, by Mr. R. E. Lindell, to six weeks' imprisonment for stealing \$50 from a passenger on the Li On.

Mr. D. J. Lewis made an application to have the case re-heard. He said that the prisoner had asked the Magistrate for a remand in order to write to his people, but this request had been refused. His wife had communicated with Mr. Lewis, and desired the case re-heard.

Mr. Lindell: Have you any fresh evidence?

Mr. Lewis said he would probably call fresh witnesses. The convicted man was a Deputy Tax-collector of the Hai Fung district, in the employment of the Chinese Government, and it was unlikely that he would stoop to picking pockets.

Mr. Lindell: Is that all the evidence you will call?

Mr. Lewis: I shall also cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses. Will your worship allow that?

The Magistrate granted bail in \$300, and appointed, until Friday afternoon for re-hearing the case.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPT.

— TELEPHONE 1741 —

EVENING DRESS WEAR

DRESS SHIRTS

— SOFT PLEATED FRONTS —

DRESS COLLARS

— LATEST SHAPES —

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— BLACK AND WHITE —

— SOCKS —

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ETC.

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VEST & DRAWERS IN ALL PURE WOOL.

WOOL & COTTON.

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TWO THREAD LISLE.

THE LIGHTEST WEIGHT UNDERWEAR MADE.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

9.15 p.m.

TO-NIGHT!

A COMEDY NIGHT

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

3 Reels of greatest fun.

HAROLD LLOYD

"AN OZARK ROMANCE"

TOTO—THE MOBILE MAN—in

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Prices \$1.50, \$1.00 & 70 cents.

MATINEE

Sunday, March 30th, at 6 p.m.

"Shadow & Sunshine."

Featuring Baby Marie Osborne.

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TOOTAL'S PIQUE AND TOBRALCO

in White and Colours.

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in White and Colours.

LINENS AND MUSLINS.

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OFFICES in Central position by a Large Mercantile Firm on long lease.
Reply to Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[527]

WANTED.

ENGLISH LADY wishes to give Private Tuition in English to Japanese or Chinese, or act as Morning Governess to little girl.
Apply—Box 288.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[528]

MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the delivery, s.i.f. Kowloon, of one strongly built wooden Service motor boat, open, with removable canvas awnings, 25 to 30 feet in length, draught not to exceed 24 inches. Engines to be of most approved type, 12 to 16 Horse Power, kerosene fuel. Offers stating particulars of terms, time of delivery, etc., will be received up to 16th April by
Hon. Secretary,
MIN RIVER CONSERVANCY,
Fookchow.
[529]

S.S. "CHI YUN"

(LLOYD'S REGISTER No. 832).

THE Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for the purchase of this vessel which has been damaged by fire, and is now lying at Hongkong.
Further particulars and copies of three independent Survey Reports on the ship can be inspected at the Office of Messrs. GILMAN & Co., Lloyd's Agents, Hongkong.
The buyer will be required to pay 10% of the purchase money on acceptance of the tender, and the balance on delivery of the ship, which must be taken at Hongkong within fifteen days of the acceptance of such tender.
Harbour Dues and other charges incurred from the date of acceptance of the tender will be for account of the buyer.
The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.
GEORGE GORDON & COMPANY,
LLOYD'S AGENTS,
HONGKONG.
Telegraphic Address:
"Gordon, Hongkong."
[530]

BRITISH MUNICIPAL COUNCIL, TIENSIN.

LOW PRESSURE WATER SUPPLY SPECIFICATION FOR PUMPING PLANT.

THE COUNCIL invites tenders for the following plant:
ENGINES:—Three separate independent modern internal combustion engines, to run on gasoline, kerosene or crude petroleum, complete with all necessary valves, fuel tanks, piping, silencers, exhaust piping, water cooling etc., approximately of 30 B.H.P. at normal operating speed.
PUMPS:—to be driven by the foregoing engines, preferably centrifugal, each to pump at normal operating speed, approximately 1,000 gallons (imperial) per minute, Total lift 48 feet 6 inches including 12 feet suction (as a maximum).
The above to be housed in a square tower 20 feet x 20 feet carrying a 20,000 gallon tank. If pumps are belt-driven there can be difference of about 6 feet 6 inches between the levels of the pumps and engines.
The engines to be quick starting and arrangements to be made for charging the pumps, if of the centrifugal type.
Tenders should give complete details of engine, pump and fittings, with approximate fuel and oil consumption, and should also state time of delivery.
Quotations should be made on either of the following bases:
—preferably: (a) all machinery to be erected on foundations provided, and handed over after satisfactory working tests have been passed.
or (b) machinery to be delivered C. F. & I. Tientsin Band.
By Order,
J. R. LYNES,
Secretary.

Council Room,
Tientsin, March 18th, 1919. [531]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Steamship

"ALVARADO,"
having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whomever, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
(Goods not cleared by the 1st April, 1919, at 5 P.M., will be subject to rent.)
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Godard & Douglas, on 1st April, 1919, at 10 A.M. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case unless it will be counterbalanced by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919. [532]

HONGKONG SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS for the combined HONGKONG SCHOOLS will be held on FRIDAY, MARCH 28th, at the Race Course. There will be the usual races for Fast Pupils, namely, Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap), and Seven Furlongs Flat Race (Handicap).
The Entrance fee for these two races is 50 Cents, and the names may be given in on the field.
[533]

INTIMATIONS

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FORTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents, Pedder Street, T.O.-DAY (THURSDAY), MARCH 27th, at 11.20 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 27th March, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD., General Agents.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919. [430]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned at Noon on SATURDAY, MARCH 29th.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 29th March, both days inclusive.
At this Meeting a Resolution will be proposed that, owing to the Consulting Committee being now made up to the maximum number of eight, the remuneration to the Committee be increased from \$7,000 to \$8,000.
JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [437]

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Office of the Company, 2 Queen's Buildings, on MONDAY, MARCH 31st, 1919, at Noon, for consideration of the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.
The SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 22nd, to the 31st inst., both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, March 16th, 1919. [434]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, 30, Queen's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road on TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, 1919, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, March 27th, 1919, until TUESDAY, April 1st, 1919, both days inclusive.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919. [535]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2921.
FAVOURER with instructions from the Public Auction, T.O.-DAY (THURSDAY), March 27th, at 2.15 P.M., at his Sales Room, SUNDAY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

"Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2921.
HAVING been FAVOURER with instructions from the Concerned, will sell by Public Auction at his Sales Room on SATURDAY, March 29th, 1919, at 2.15 P.M.

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS AND EFFECTS.

Comprising:
Boots, Shoes, Watches, Handkerchiefs, Straw hats, Ladies' dress materials, Serge White Blankets and a long line of Sundries, also, 300 gross Pensils.
10 Copies of Bentley's Complete Phrase Code, brand new.
3 Dozen The "Mandel-ette" Post Card Camera, with accessories by The Chicago Furniture Co., U.S.A.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, March 25th, 1919. [534]

WISEMAN, LTD.

DINNER DANCE

TO-NIGHT

Thursday, March 27th.

TEA DANCE

To-morrow

Friday, March 28th.

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on MORROW (FRIDAY), the 28th day of MARCH, 1919, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 7th day of March, 1919, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions—

1. That the capital of the Company be increased from \$3,000,000.00 to \$4,000,000.00 by the creation of 20,000 new shares of \$50.00 each, such new shares to participate in any dividend declared after the 7th February, 1919, *pro rata* with the existing capital.
2. That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following, viz.:—
(a) By the insertion of the words "without the sanction of the Directors" between the word "shall" and the word "except" in line 5 of Article 19.
(b) By the addition of the following words at the end of Article 19:—
"Provided further that the registration of a transfer of shares whereby the holding of any shareholder is increased beyond 1000 shares shall be conclusive evidence that the sanction of the directors to such increased holding has been given."
(c) By the insertion of the letter "(a)" after the figures "101" constituting the number of Article 101 and by the addition of the following paragraph to Article 101:—
"Board may (b) The Board may employ the reserve fund for the time being or any portion thereof (and that whether such fund or such portion as is proposed to be dealt with, was set aside for the special purpose to which it is proposed to be applied or for any other purpose or not) in or for all or any of the following purposes; that is to say, in meeting contingencies, in equalising dividends, in paying special dividends, or bonuses, in repaying, improving or maintaining any of the property of the Company or otherwise in the business of the Company and in or for such other purposes as the Board shall in its discretion think conducive to the interests of the Company and in regard to any such employment as aforesaid the Board shall not be bound to keep the reserve fund separate from the other assets."
(d) By the addition immediately after Article 101 of a new Article as follows:—
"101A. (1) The Company in General Meeting may in any year 1919 pass a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to capitalise to the extent provided for by this Article the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation such sum of \$1,000,000.00 be distributed as a bonus amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide in proportion to the issued shares held by them on that date respectively, and that the Board be authorised to distribute amongst such persons as aforesaid one new unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them and that the Board be further authorised to allot the surplus of such unissued shares remaining after such allotment to such persons at such times and on such terms and conditions as they think fit."
(2) When such resolution has been passed the Board may allot and issue the 20,000 unissued shares of the Company credited as fully paid up to such persons as are referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article in satisfaction of the said bonus to the extent of allotting one unissued share for each complete number of three issued shares held by them respectively, and prior to such allotment the Board may authorise any person on behalf of such persons as aforesaid to enter into an Agreement with the Company providing for the allotment to them of such shares credited as fully paid up and in satisfaction as aforesaid and in such proportion as aforesaid and any Agreement made under such authority shall be effective."
(3) It shall be no objection to resolutions passed under paragraph 1 of this Article that they are passed at the meeting at which the resolution introduced by this Article was confirmed as a Special Resolution, provided that due notice of the proposed resolutions shall have been given prior to the confirmation of such resolutions."

And the subjoined resolution will be further proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution, viz.:—
"That it is desirable to capitalise to the extent hereinbefore provided the sum of \$1,000,000.00 being part of the undivided profits of the Company standing to the credit of the Company's Reserve Fund, and accordingly that for the purpose of effecting such capitalisation a bonus of \$16.66 per share on each of the issued shares of the Company be and the same is hereby declared and that the Board be and they hereby are authorised to satisfy such bonus as far as possible by the distribution amongst the persons who are registered as the holders of the issued shares of the Company on such date as the Board shall decide of one of the unissued \$50.00 shares of the Company credited as fully paid up in respect of each complete number of three issued shares of the Company held by such persons as aforesaid and in satisfaction of such bonus in respect of each such complete number of three issued shares."

By Order of the Board,
W. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, March 11th, 1919. [511]

MIDWIFERY.

A QUALIFIED MIDWIFE, trained in Scotland, is open for engagements.
Write—
Mrs. McEVEN,
Government Civil Hospital.

INTIMATION

PARACITIN

KILLS

TICKS AND FLEAS

ON

DOGS AND CATS.

This preparation is non-poisonous and harmless to animals. It stimulates the growth of the hair and fur and gives a fine gloss to the coat.

\$1.00 per bottle.

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16.

DEATH.

HAYWARD. At the Shanghai General Hospital, on March 19th, WILLIAM EDWARD HAYWARD, aged 29 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 27TH, 1919.

THE WAR MEMORIAL.

THE Sub-Committee appointed to consider the provision of a permanent War Memorial are to be congratulated upon the decision to make their deliberations more or less public. No one who considers the various suggestions for a Memorial that have been put forward can resist the conclusion that, taken collectively, they constitute an indication of the Government of the Colony. If we agree that a new road to D'Aguilar or elsewhere is needed, we are led to ask, on reflection: "Why has the Government not constructed one, or, at any rate, promised to construct one?" If we think that a bridge between Hongkong island and the mainland is desirable we begin to wonder why the Government has taken no step in connection with this project, though it was advocated some years back. Similarly, we are bound to say of the proposals for a European hospital that, though it be an urgent need, the Government is responsible for making such provision. A similar criticism might be made, perhaps, with regard to the demand for a museum and a public library. We think, however, that, without excusing the Government for its lack of interest in matters of a municipal nature, we can discern a germ for supporting one suggestion which has been made for the War Memorial. It is that, by means of an exchange between the Government and the Trustees of the City Hall, a new City Hall should be erected on the site of the present Colonial Secretariat, and new Govern-

ment offices erected on the site of the present City Hall. When we use the words, "City Hall" we do not mean a structure of the present type. The theatre should be an entirely separate building, and, if "the finest site" in the Colony is to be used at all, it might be used for that purpose. As alternative sites we may mention the old Magistracy, which is central, but unfortunately very much shut in; and the old fort near the Colonial Secretariat, which cannot be of much military value. Probably other suggestions would be forthcoming if the intention to erect a building for a theatre only were announced. As regards the City Hall we should like most of the space to be devoted to a really well-arranged and properly cared-for museum. It would be useless to provide a good museum without a skilled curator. The present arrangement is most unsatisfactory, yet the museum is frequented by large numbers. It is certainly popular with the Chinese, and we have no doubt that it would be a source of great attraction if there were models of aeroplanes, tanks, and mechanical appliances, of which the Chinese generally are ignorant. Anyone who has visited the museums at South Kensington must have been struck with the well-arranged models to be seen there. We should like to see various sections in the local institution—say, one for Natural History, another for Chinese porcelain, and perhaps a Chinese picture gallery, or even a small aquarium. Most of us are entirely ignorant of the gorgeous colouring of the fish of this part of the world. The aquarium at Honolulu is a delight because of these colours, although it is but a small affair. In the library there should be a special section devoted to books concerning China written in English, and another for books relating to the British Empire.

The advantage of having the Colonial Secretary's office in a more central position is so obvious that we will not labour the point. The ideal plan would be to have it adjacent to the other Government offices now located in the Post Office building, and it might be possible to accommodate all Departments in the new structure. We may, perhaps, be allowed to urge that a museum and a library would be well placed on a slightly higher level than at present. They would be equally as accessible as if lower down, and the surroundings would be quieter.

We support the idea that Blake Pier should be reconstructed, and carry at the end a really noble obelisk, like Cleopatra's needle, made of local granite, but we want nothing German about our local monument, which is primarily to the Fallen. We must avoid creating any suspicion in the mind of posterity that we became inoculated with the "Deutschland uber alles" disease. For that reason we do not favour excessive warlike decoration around the column, which should be of Grecian simplicity, and in a position where people can see it. Failing the pier it might be placed on "the finest site." We leave these suggestions with the Committee, whose composition deserves full confidence, though whatever be their decision it will fail to satisfy everyone. The last word, of course, will be with the Government, but the public will want to know and approve the concrete object to which, presumably, they will be asked to subscribe, though the Treasury should provide a substantial portion of the money required out of its surplus funds.

Two cases (two deaths) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

The 5th annual dinner of the University of Hongkong Medical Society will be held to-day, at the Hongkong Hotel, at 8 p.m.

The cargo boat *Amur Maru* (12,000 tons) built at the Sakurajima Yards of the Osaka Iron Works to the order of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha was launched on March 13th. The new freight boat is a steel vessel and a sister ship to the steamers *Arutai*, *Andes* and *Alps* of the same steamship company.

The wedding took place at Shanghai on March 10th of Mr. H. A. Allan, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Hankow, and Miss Elizabeth Craig, of Strathaven, Scotland. Mr. A. S. Allan, brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man, the matron of honour was Mrs. Allan, and the bridesmaid was Miss Betty Aitkenhead. Mr. and Mrs. Allan will take up residence at Hankow.

We are asked to mention, for the benefit of intending exhibitors at the Poultry Show due to be held on April 12th, that Mr. Longinotto's poultry will be shown for exhibition purposes only and not for competition.

At a lecture on the race discrimination question at Tokio recently, Mr. Jihei Hashiguchi made some sarcastic remarks about the League of Nations' plan, and said he doubted the sincerity of those who advocated it. He believed that the League of Nations, when formed, would serve merely as one of the diplomatic instruments which the nations of the world might employ to suit their conveniences and that its significance would fade away as did many similar instruments in history.

As there are many adults and children who have not yet seen "Pinkie and the Fairies" and are clamouring for admission to the party, a final matinee has been arranged for Wednesday, April 2nd, at 4.30 p.m. A gentleman, who wishes to remain anonymous, has already purchased the whole of the accommodation on the ground-floor of the Theatre for this performance, in order that he may distribute the seats among his young friends, but the seats in the Dress Circle may be booked at Moutrie's on Saturday next. Children will be admitted at half-price.

BIG FIRE IN GOUGH STREET.

CHINESE YOUTH REPORTED KILLED.

Following a serious outbreak of fire in No. 12, Gough Street, last night, a four-storied building was completely gutted, and a Chinese boy is believed to have perished in the flames.

It appears that some people passing the premises noticed smoke issuing from the ground floor, used as a shop, and gave the alarm. A regular commotion ensued and a large crowd collected.

The Fire Brigade, which had been telephoned for, arrived on the scene almost immediately and helped to rescue the inmates occupying the second and third floors. Hoses were set at work from different angles, but the flames spread rapidly, fanned by the strong breeze which was blowing. Finding it futile to save the building the hoses were applied to the adjacent buildings, which though damaged to a certain extent by water, were saved. Building No. 12 was completely destroyed and a Chinese youth is reported missing.

The first lasted about two hours. The cause of the outbreak is not known, and at the time of writing it had been impossible to estimate the damage done.

BIG SEIZURE OF OPIUM.

\$12,325 WORTH OF THE DRUG CONFISCATED.

On information received, a posse of constables, under Sergt. Doring, boarded the *Sui An*, on her return from Macao, and discovered 250 taels of opium, valued at \$12,325, in a cupboard under the companion way leading from the main deck to the smoke room. The police were not able to lay their hands on the smuggler.

Mr. G. N. Orme, before whom the matter was mentioned yesterday morning, ordered the opium to be confiscated.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S WAR RELIEF FUND.

Mr. W. J. Tutchet acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions towards the above Fund:—

Anonymous	\$ 25.00
Mustard and Cress	25.00
Grateful	30.00
Dr. F. Keyt	15.00
A. W.	15.00
	\$100.00

THE VICTORIA THEATRE.

The management of the Victoria Theatre have for some time past been showing exceptionally good Pathé films. The hall was comfortably crowded last night to see "On the Brink," a splendid three-part film, featuring Mlle. Robino, the Parisian picture actress. The management are producing to-night the famous Charlie Chaplin million-dollar comedy "Shoulder Arms," in which this celebrity of the cinema world scored his greatest success.

GLOOMY LABOUR OUTLOOK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

40,000 MINERS ON STRIKE IN NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

SERIOUS PLIGHT OF ALLIED ARMIES IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVISTS WITHIN FIFTEEN MILES OF ODESSA.

THE PRELIMINARY PEACE TREATY AND THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH LABOUR.

STRIKE OF NOTTINGHAMSHIRE MINERS.

The strike, which has broken out throughout Nottinghamshire, and which affects 40,000 miners, arose from a local wage dispute, apart from the national programme.

The latest reports show little prospects of an early settlement of the owners' and men's attitude upon essential points being entirely irreconcilable.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

LONDON, March 19th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, before starting for Paris, described the outlook as black.

This is the view taken by the Labour correspondents to-day.

They utter warnings against optimism, based on the idea that the Coal Commission disclosures are bound to result in the satisfaction of the miners' demands, pointing out that any compromise which the Government may be expected to offer is unlikely to include nationalisation, which the miners now demand. Reports of week-end District meetings of railway men received from headquarters indicate a disinclination to abate any demands, while the transport-workers express dissatisfaction at the conditions attached to the forty-four-hour week offered them.

MR. J. H. THOMAS VISITS THE PREMIER.

LONDON, March 19th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., flew to Paris to-day to confer with Mr. Lloyd George regarding the railway situation.

ANTICIPATIONS.

The Coal Commission held its last public session yesterday.

It is forecasted that the Commission's report will recommend the nationalisation of mines, an eight-hour day, and a ten per cent. increase in wages.

Yesterday's meeting was chiefly noteworthy for the striking figures produced by the financial writer, Mr. Emil Davies, showing the abnormal profits made in many large collieries.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

NORTHERN LITHUANIANS INFLECT DECISIVE DEFEATS.

HELSINKI, March 18th.

It is stated that the Bolsheviks are concentrating large forces, including a lot of heavy artillery, on the Narva front.

A Lithuanian communiqué states that a general offensive on the Lithuania-Courland front has begun.

The Bolsheviks have been decisively defeated in Northern Lithuania.

Mitau is threatened by them.

ALLIED TROOPS IN SOUTH RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 19th.

The Times, Paris correspondent understands that the Allied forces in Odessa, which are mainly French, are evacuating the city.

The Bolshevik troops are stated to be within fifteen miles north-east of Odessa.

The situation of the Allies has been critical since the recent capture of Kherson and Nicolaïeff by the Bolsheviks.

GREEK TROOPS ROUT BOLSHEVISTS.

SALONICA, March 19th.

The Greek general staff announces that the second Greek Division, in Russia, gained, at Kherson, a brilliant victory over four times their number of Bolsheviks, who were well organised and completely equipped with artillery and machine-guns.

The Bolshevik troops were commanded by German officers, many of whom participated in the battle.

The Greeks advanced twenty kilometres, and took many prisoners and much booty. In connection with the above, the Bolsheviks claim to have stormed Kherson on March 8th.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

AN APPEAL TO THE BRITISH PREMIER.

PARIS, March 17th.

President Wilson, M. Clemenceau and Professor Vittorio Orlando have written a joint letter to Mr. Lloyd George urging him to postpone his departure to England, in view of the urgency of the problems, with which the Conference is dealing, the importance of which, the writers are of opinion, outweighs even the Labour disputes in Great Britain.

The joint letter says that if Mr. Lloyd George can remain in Paris another fortnight, the signatories believe that the chief questions connected with peace can be settled.

Mr. Lloyd George awaits the decision of the London Cabinet in this connection.

PREMIER DECIDES TO REMAIN IN PARIS.

PARIS, March 18th.

Mr. Lloyd George has decided to remain in Paris for some time longer, in order to participate in the important discussions at present proceeding in regard to the peace terms and the League of Nations.

BRITISH SUPPORT.

PARIS, March 19th.

Lord Robert Cecil informed a representative of Reuter, that the British Delegation strongly favoured the incorporation of the League of Nations' covenant in the Preliminary Peace Treaty.

EARLIER CABLES.

AGREEMENT ON PRELIMINARY PEACE TERMS.

The Supreme Council has adopted the military and air conditions of the Preliminary Peace Treaty; also the naval conditions, except the questions of Heligoland and the Kiel Canal. The terms include the prohibition of construction of submarines in Germany.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS' COVENANT.

PARIS, March 18th.

Since the arrival of President Wilson the discussion in the War Council has been mainly centred on the possibility of incorporating the League of Nations' Covenant in the Preliminary Peace Terms, in accordance with the wish of President Wilson. Though President Wilson has not made an official statement regarding his reasons for this, it is understood that he is moved by the fear that should the Peace Terms not include the League of Nations the interest in his favourite project may die down and its inauguration be left to some distant date.

The French view is that such inclusion is neither necessary nor desirable. The French seem to feel that if the Covenant were rushed through, questions vital to France, such as the future security of the Rhineland, may be shelved.

The British think that peace at the earliest possible moment is absolutely necessary, so that the world may get again to work, but it is believed that they are disposed to meet the desire of President Wilson so far as they can, without sacrificing essential principles.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA'S NEW PREMIER.

COPENHAGEN, March 18th.

The Munich Socialist, Herr Hoffmann, has been elected Premier.

REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMAN AUSTRIA AT THE WEIMAR ASSEMBLY.

COPENHAGEN, March 19th.

A message from Berlin states that delegates from German-Austria, for the first time, participated in the deliberations of the constitution of the Committee of the National Assembly, at Weimar.

EUROPEAN FOOD PROBLEM.

ALLIED RELIEF TO GERMANY.

LONDON, March 18th.

The initial consignment of Allied food-stuffs to Germany from Great Britain includes 30,000 tons of bacon, 10,000 tons of condensed milk, 20,000 tons of vegetable oils, 2,000 tons of margarine, 2,000 tons of dripping, 35,000 tons of rice, 50,000 tons Rangoon beans, 15,000 tons of oatmeal, 10,000 tons of barley, rye and flour. France's contribution includes 50,000 tons of palm kernels.

Germany supplies 40,000 tons of wheat.

GERMANY'S POTASH IN RETURN FOR FOOD.

BERLIN, March 18th.

An Anglo-German agreement has been signed for the delivery of 30,000 tons of German potash, the proceeds of which will be devoted to payment for food supplies.

GERMAN SHIPS TO BE USED.

The *Vossische Zeitung's* Hamburg correspondent says that eight German steamers sail this week to bring food-stuffs to Germany. The crews demand that they be not removed from the ships during the entire voyage.

GALLANT OVERSEAS TROOPS.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF VALOUR.

LONDON, March 18th.

It is learnt authoritatively that the statement that Overseas troops will be permitted to depart homewards without an official farewell is incorrect.

Every individual, on embarkation, will receive a personal autographed message from their Majesties; also one from the Imperial Government.

The King's message, which is to be printed on royal note-paper and dated from Buckingham Palace, reads:

The Queen and I wish you God-speed and a safe return to your homes and dear ones. A grateful Mother-country is proud of your splendid services, characterised by unsurpassed devotion and courage.—George, R.I.

THE QUEEN IN SLUMLAND.

HER MAJESTY VISITS BETHNAL GREEN.

LONDON, March 18th.

H.M. the Queen visited the poorest slums in Bethnal Green.

Her Majesty received an ovation.

NOTORIOUS SINN FEINER BREAKS GOAL.

NO CLUE YET AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS.

LONDON, March 18th.

Barton, the Sinn Fein member of the House of Commons for East Wicklow, escaped from prison in Dublin though the prison was heavily guarded by military. There is, so far, no trace of him.

BRITISH RED CROSS ACTIVITIES.

50,000 RUSSIAN PRISONERS TAKEN CHARGE OF.

LONDON, March 18th.

The British Red Cross has taken charge of 50,000 Russian prisoners in Germany.

BOXING.

WORLD'S WELTER-WEIGHT CHAMPION.

SCRANTON (OHIO), March 18th.

Jack Britton knocked out Ted ("Kid") Lewis in the ninth round, thus winning the welter-weight Championship of the World.

[Britton held the welter-weight championship of the world in 1910 till he was defeated by Lewis, who had a successful record of contests all through 1917 and 1918.]

Lewis was defeated in the tenth round on March 7th in Atlanta City. When next this pair met, at Scranton, on May 2nd, the contest was drawn. Britton met Lewis in a four-round contest at New York on June 20th, in aid of war charities, when the referee decided for a draw.

NATIONALIST OUTBREAK IN CAIRO.

MILITARY AND POLICE RESTORE ORDER.

CAIRO, March 12th.

Three thousand demonstrators at Tantah attempted to rush the railway station. The Military and Egyptian Police restored order.

On March 13th, the Commander of the Forces in Egypt issued a warning that anyone who attempted to interfere with the railways, telegraphs, or telephones was liable to be shot under martial law.

Six demonstrators were killed and 31 wounded at Tantah; and 11 killed and 51 wounded at Tantah.

BRITISH TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM.

CONTROL OF DOCKYARDS.

LONDON, March 18th.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes, concluding his speech when moving the second reading of the Ways and Communications Bill, urged the House to rise above petty jealousy. He refused to entertain the suggestion to omit the docks from the scope of the Bill. The Dock yards were approaching the Government with a view to requesting permission to advance rates. The Minister of Transport must have power to insist on necessary improvements in docks, otherwise the transport system would not escape calamity.

SECOND READING OF TRANSPORT BILL PASSED.

LONDON, March 18th.

The House of Commons unanimously passed the second reading of the Transport Bill.

BRINGING ARMS INTO THE COLONY.

A BOX WITH A FALSE BOTTOM.

A Chinese, on his way to Hoi Ping, from Victoria, Canada, was arrested (as reported in our issue of yesterday) on one of the wharves with a Winchester rifle of the latest pattern, an automatic pistol and 356 rounds of ammunition in his possession. He was brought up, on remand, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Magistracy, yesterday.

The defendant's story was that he and a classmate left Victoria, Canada, for China, and at Manila, his friend fell ill, and died. He was taking the deceased's property to his relatives. The box had originally belonged to the defendant, but was, later, given to his friend.

Mr. Lo, addressing the Magistrate, said that his client was so sure that the box contained nothing forbidden that he did not even trouble to open it.

The Magistrate: How did defendant's name get on the box?

Mr. Lo said the defendant was the original possessor of the box; it was probably sold to the deceased. "A relevant circumstance," Mr. Lo added, "is that the arms and ammunition were detected not on arrival at Hongkong but when my client was leaving the Colony. This disposes of the probability of the arms being intended for use here."

Mr. Lindsell remarked that a good number of Chinese brought arms from America. The weapons need not, necessarily, be meant for Hongkong.

Mr. Lo suggested that they were probably wanted for defensive purposes in the country.

Mr. Lindsell: Probably, probably not. Mr. Lo then suggested that the box be searched to see if there was any clothing or articles bearing the name of the defendant.

The box was, accordingly, searched, and nothing implicating the defendant was found.

Mr. Lindsell: What about the false bottom?

Mr. Lo: It may have been put in at Canada by my client's friend.

Mr. Lindsell, remarking that that was rather unlikely, fined the defendant \$300, and ordered the arms and ammunition to be confiscated.

A Chinese boy was charged with being in possession of 92 rounds of ammunition. He was arrested on the *Sui Tai*.

The usual query of "Your name?" was put to the lad by the Chinese interpreter, whereupon Inspector Brown, interrupting, told the Magistrate that the boy "speaks more English than Chinese."

Mr. Lindsell: How's that?

Inspector Brown: He has just arrived from Canada.

Mr. Lindsell (to the defendant): How did this ammunition get into your trunk?

Defendant: I did not know it was there.

But it's your trunk—I did not do the packing, my father did.

Is your father in Hongkong?—No, he is in Canada.

Did you come alone?—With a friend. The Magistrate fined the youthful offender \$25. The ammunition was confiscated.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 8.)

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR, THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-DAVIES, K.C.).]

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Tsang Tit Cho, alias Tsang Hi Sau, was indicted for uttering a forged note, and being in possession of same. The note in question was a \$5 note issued by the Chartered Bank, which had been ingeniously converted into a \$100 note.

The Acting Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. H.E. Pollock, K.C.) prosecuted, and the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, O.B.E. (instructed by Mr. E. L. Agassiz) defended.

The following was the jury—Messrs. C. B. Brown, C. H. Kim Wong Sik Ki, A. R. Kinross, A. F. da Costa, V. A. Yanovich, and C. Lang.

The Attorney-General said he would call a witness from the Wing Shan firm, No. 254, Queen's Road West, who would tell the jury that on the afternoon of January 20th, prisoner visited the shop alone, bring with him a pawn-ticket which was issued by the pawn-shop to a man who had pawned some clothing for \$50. Prisoner tried to redeem the pawn-ticket, and handing the pawn-ticket, asked him what was the money owing for the redemption of the clothing. The man replied that the principal and interest amounted to \$55.10, and the note was examined by the accountant, who told the prisoner that the note did not seem right—it looked as if it was a \$5 note converted into a \$100 note.

No sooner did prisoner hear this than he ran out of the shop. The accountant immediately called one of his foks and told him to follow prisoner, while he, too, went after the man. The accountant retained possession of the forged note. Prisoner was chased from Queen's Road, into First Street, and then managed to elude his pursuers and enter a by-lane leading into Second Street, where he disappeared. Police-whistles were blown and the Police, acting on information, visited a house in Second Street, and there arrested the prisoner. There was no question for the jury to determine whether a mistake had been made as regards identity, because, apart from the fact that the accountant identified the prisoner, the latter, stated at the Police-station, that the note had been lent to him by a friend and he did not know that it was forged. No doubt Counsel for the defence would press that aspect of the case very strongly, but it must be remembered that the note was directly he was told that the note was a forged one. Such conduct was not consistent with innocence. With regard to the forgery, Mr. Austin, of the Chartered Bank, could be called to prove that the note was not genuine, although it had been very ingeniously altered. One curious feature of the forged note was that at the back, where the figures "100" were stamped in two places, one of the "00" was upside down. On the face of the note the lettering and the figures were very cleverly done.

Mr. Austin, of the Chartered Bank, deposed that the note was forged. The complainant, bore out the statement made by the Attorney-General.

The foks of the shop, who also followed prisoner, was found to be absent, but, Mr. Alabaster agreeing, the evidence he gave at the Police Court was read out to the jury.

A police constable stated that, hearing the sound of a whistle, he ran towards Second Street, and made some inquiries. He then visited 105, Second Street, and there arrested prisoner, who was being informed with a prisoner who was the man who presented the forged note.

The complainant, recalled, stated, in reply to His Lordship, that nobody had ever attempted to pass forged notes on him before, but on several occasions spurious subsidiary coins had been passed on him.

Mr. Alabaster said the whole point was whether prisoner knew that the note was forged when he presented it. He would convince the jury that the prisoner had no knowledge of the forgery at the time he tendered the note. The note was a most ingenious document, which would have taken in anybody. Prisoner had been given the note to redeem some clothing which he had sent by a foks to be pawned. He went to the shop and tendered the note in good faith. Had he been innocent, he might have attempted to pass the note at the Chinese New Year fair. Prisoner borrowed the \$100 from a Canton money-changer, the money being handed to prisoner at his house. Prisoner gave a promissory note in return, and he had no reason to believe he had been deceived. Whether the money-changer was a rogue or not Counsel did not know, but it was notorious that people, who forged notes, were very careful to use innocent agents to utter the documents for them, and it would be seen, that the money-changer, who refused to appear in Court, had used prisoner as his tool.

Prisoner stated that, being in some financial difficulty, he arranged with a money-changer to grant him a loan, the money being handed him in the presence of his wife and cousin. The reason he ran away from the shop was because the accountant called out "forger!" and he was frightened.

Cross-examined, by the Attorney-General, prisoner stated that he had been managing-partner of a tea-business for three years. The capital of this firm was \$3,500, and of that sum, he provided \$900. This business, however, failed, and at the last Chinese New Year, he had only a few dollars left. His experience in regard to the handling of notes was nil, though he was able to say whether a bank-note was good. His salary as tea-merchant, was \$70 to \$80 a year.

(Continued on first of next column.)

CANTON NEWS.

March 26th.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

It is reported that the British, American, French and Italian Ministers, regarding as unsatisfactory the Peking Government's reply to their Note of warning in reference to the War Participation loan, have decided to deliver another Note on the subject. The Note, it is said, has been drafted and will be delivered shortly.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE AT SHANGHAI.

In reply to the Shanghai merchants' demand for the resumption of the Peace Conference at Shanghai, Tong Shin-yi has stated that the Conference may be resumed at any time, if necessary. He added that the people should turn their attention to the question of whether the decisions of the Conference will be complied with or not.

The merchants in Shanghai have announced that unless the Peace Conference is resumed within one week they will take the steps necessary to deal with the suspension.

MONGOLIAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Peking Government, in view of the Mongolian troubles, has ordered Hsu Shu-ching to lead his army to the Mongolian borders. It is stated that the Peking Government has received, from the leaders in Mongolia, evidence that Mongolian independence was due to the intrigues of a certain nation. The Government has, therefore, called a special meeting to discuss the situation.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The Canton Authorities have proposed that Commander Li Kan-yuen and his forces be sent to reinforce the Southern troops in Shensi.

Two fresh regiments have been formed to co-operate with the 1st squadron, Nau Wing-kin, ex-Superintendent, of the Canton Arsenal, is appointed commander.

FOXES IN CANTON.

We are informed that three foxes appeared in the Police yamen, yesterday, and two of them were caught by the police, who will send them to one of the monasteries to be reared.

CANTON, March 26th.

SHANGHAI MERCHANTS AND PEACE.

The principals of more than 50 commercial unions held a meeting the other day in order to urge an early settlement between North and South. They passed resolutions to cause the payment of taxes or duties until the Peace Conference in Shanghai was resumed. They also announced that they would cease trading with any nation which supplies the North or South with finances for war purposes.

RECENT CABLE NEWS.

Chang Ching-shang, the Minister to Japan, has tendered his resignation to the Peking Government.

The Peking Government has decided to intervene in the Mongolian troubles. It is reported that the fighting in Shensi has not been entirely stopped, and that the Southern troops have been badly defeated.

THE TUCHUNSHIP.

Reports regarding a change in the Tuchunship are spreading. It is stated that Chang Ting-yan, the ex-Tuchun of Canton, and the present Civil Governor of Kwangsi, will be appointed to take up the post again as Mok Wing-shan has been wished to resign. Another message states that Ma Chai, the Superintendent of the Canton Arsenal, is endeavouring to secure the position.

THE FANTAN MONOPOLY.

The period of the fantan monopoly has nearly expired, and the authorities are inviting tenders for a new term.

DEPORTATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

In connection with the deportation of enemy subjects and the confiscation of enemy property, the Dutch Consul in Swatow has pointed out to the authorities that the chapels in the Kzi-Kan district, near Swatow, belong to Switzerland and that the missionaries are Swiss, who were previously under German protection. The Consul added that it must not be thought that these chapels are enemy property or the missionaries enemy subjects.

Further examination of the prisoner by Mr. Alabaster revealed the fact that the forged note was not handed to complainant, but to a "fat man" who was behind the counter at the pawn-shop. Prisoner further stated that when he was told the note was forged he protested that it was not.

The complainant, recalled, said, in reply to His Lordship, that there was a "fat man" in the shop. He did not know whether prisoner spoke to him.

His Lordship directed Chief Inspector Kerr to go to the pawn-shop and bring the "fat man" to the Court.

Complainant further stated that he did not inform prisoner that the note was a forged one; he muttered that fact to himself, and prisoner, hearing it, ran away.

Prisoner's wife and cousin stated that they were present when the money-changer handed prisoner \$100 on loan.

The "fat man" said he remembered prisoner's visit to the pawn-shop on January 20th.

His Lordship: He says he saw you there and calls you a "fat man."—Witness (protesting): I am not. (Laughter.) Continuing the witness stated that the bank-note was handed to complainant. Prisoner did not protest that it was not forged.

After a brief summing-up by His Lordship, the jury brought in a verdict of "Not Guilty," and prisoner was discharged.

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the most important of the day, and it is to be hoped
that the "Arethusa" Boys will be able to help it.

The Committee would be extremely glad to receive
any suggestions and all will be gratefully and promptly
acknowledged if sent to the "Arethusa" Boys' Society, N.C.C.

ARMISTICE DEBATE.

WORDY DUEL BETWEEN FOCH
AND ERZBERGER.

The semi-official organ of the German Government, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, gives in dialogue form a detailed report of the negotiations on January 10th for the prolongation of the armistice. We append a portion of this report regarding the discussion as to the interpretation of the Foch clause, under which participation in belligerent measures which took place before the signature of the armistice is not to be punishable.

Erzberger: I must point out that, in spite of the assurances given, a number of factory directors, in good faith, took over industrial material from the German military authorities, are now being prosecuted and thrown into prison by the Allies. These are exclusively cases of participation in the belligerent measures described in Clause 6, which, according to the armistice agreement, are not to be punishable.

Foch: I cannot accept such an interpretation of the clause. What I had in view was only cases of espionage, and not those with the property of subjects of the opposing side.

Erzberger: I myself made the proposal at Compiègne. At that time I expressly pointed out that "liquidations" had taken place in the German territories which were to be occupied, and that enemy property had been legally acquired. I made this proposal to protect Germans who, in good faith, had become owners of enemy (French) machines.

Foch: This clause has nothing whatever to do with that. It only concerns participation in the war; impunity is promised only to belligerent measures in the narrowest sense of the word.

Erzberger: This interpretation is quite new to me. I don't agree with the motives and text of the clause, for it was certainly a participation in belligerent measures when, as frequently happened in Alsace-Lorraine and the Saar region, a manufacturer bought machines at the desire of the German military authorities in order to increase the war production. During the four war years the entire German nation was compelled to work only for the war. If France wishes to carry out reprisals for part war measures, she must make the entire German nation answerable, or at any rate the German Government, and not single out individual persons, and make them responsible for the increase in the war output. But even if the contrary explanation is accepted, it is a hardship and injustice to throw anyone into prison for purchases made in good faith and legal form. I expect that Marshal Foch will order an investigation of these individual cases, and after acquainting himself with the facts, liberate the unjustly arrested.

Foch: I declare myself ready to examine the cases.

Erzberger: For the personal information of Marshal Foch I will have a detailed memorandum prepared.

The discussion reached its culmination when State Secretary Erzberger raised the question of the expulsions of Germans from Alsace-Lorraine.

Foch: The expulsions from Alsace-Lorraine have nothing to do with the French Government. These are purely military questions. The decisive factor is the safety of the Allied troops. I refuse to listen to lectures or criticisms on measures of a military nature. For the rest, I recall the behaviour of the German in Lille and North France.

Erzberger: That was during the war; now we have an armistice.

Foch: France is not at peace with Germany. I am a soldier. Where there is not peace, there is war—there is no third state.

Erzberger: The third state is precisely armistice. During the war I myself repeatedly had family news conveyed to inhabitants of Lille by German soldiers. You might at least reduce the hardships to the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine by abolishing the postal blockade.

Foch: Let us drop this subject. I stick by what I have said. The balance of Lille and North France would not come out in your favour. Nothing will be changed in the state of war in Alsace-Lorraine.

Erzberger: That is deeply to be regretted, for here only the innocent must suffer, and there is not even an advantage to France.

The next occasion for a resumption of the discussion was the statement in Erzberger's speech that Germany will not become the financial slave of the Allies.

Foch: I repel the suggestion that the Financial Commissioner of the Allies, the representative of the French Government, deserves the reproach of Bolshevism.

Erzberger: I submit only facts. It is a fact that in the event of the acceptance of the French financial conditions, the Financial Commissioner exposes us to circumstances, the resemblance of which to Bolshevik conditions cannot be contested.

Foch: In the Armistice Commission we have to discuss only questions of war and no questions of right.

Erzberger: I agree; the affair is a question of right. We will not negotiate any further on this whole affair.

To the passages as to the necessity of returning the German war prisoners, and to the direct question when their return may be expected, Foch at first gives no answer. When he is directly addressed as to the German prisoners in Turkey, he turns to the English admiral who, after "an obstinate silence," finally remarks: "I have no answer to give."

His two colleagues say the same.
Erzberger: If I receive no reply from the representative of England, I must assume that she thickly acquiesces in German measures, meeting their death through criminal inaction, through an inaction which, in view of the atrocities committed on the Armenians. Therefore, I must press for an answer.

(Continued as part of next column.)

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Foch: I will examine the matter.

Erzberger: I am grateful for this statement. But it is inadequate. The answer must be given in the Shipping Commission, for the question of the commercial home of our prisoners is just as important to us as the question of food supply. Enough ships are available.

Thereupon State Secretary Erzberger hands Marshal Foch a copy of the speech which he has just read. The English representative also desires a copy.

Foch: I take cognisance, making the reservations already raised by me orally. I expect the answer early to-morrow.

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	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 tons	3rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	31st Mar. at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, and KOBE	IKAMO MARU ... 15,980 tons	5th Apr. at 11 A.M.
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	IYO MARU ...	Sat. 19th Apr. at 11 A.M.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGKOK, THURSDAY, IS. TOWNVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	NIKKO MARU ... 9,600 tons	Wed. 23rd Apr. at 11 A.M.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TOYO MARU ...	Middle of April.
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	"NEIRA" ... 10,000 tons	do. 20th April.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000 tons	do. 20th May.

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